AT NET CASE PRICES. Nes 12 Vessy and fi flare systa.

Directly in rear of the

to their UNELYALED STOCK OF GOODS, which they are now disting in the broatfyid Warehouse to which they have lately remirred. Their stock of goods is one of the most extensive in the country, and is subdivided into Departments, each having a purchaser and owners and asystem of accounted distinct from all the rest thus this artablishment presents the characteristics of distinct and expanse stocks, with all the attention and energy in each department neutily expended upon an ordinary store.

Their wen stock number is upon all the goods, and by which numbers they are charged, and thus huners can compare bills, and they will find that the goods have but one price and that this firm act upon the maxim, that "One mon's solder is no good as another's."

The Perhamments are also as good as another's." Beg leave to invite the attention of close buyers

Prict and O'ngham Department, located on the first floor.

Dress Goods Department, located on the first floor.

Woolen Goods and Man's Wear Department, located on the first floor.

Donestic Goods updatment, located on the same at dory.

Carpet and O'l Cloth Department, located on the basement story.

White Goods expartment, located on the basement story.

White Goods and Embroidery Department, located on the second for

story

Hosiery and Glove Department, located on the second story.

Brail Ware's Department, generally termed Yanker Nations, located

The manager of each department is interested in the returns of his particular department only, consequently the system of offering leading and well known syles of zoos very cheep, to sail others not as well understood is entirely avoided in this exhibitament. We sail every style of Goods extressly cheep.

To parties of known responsibility they are prepared to great time by adding interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and taking their paper, payable at the Bank, Banker or Commission House of the drawers.

New York, July 25, 1855. n the second story.

The manager of each department is interested in the returns of his

SCPERIOR UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, -Our friends, who are about purchasing any of the above goods, and with the best at pinces generally paid for inferior qualities, are respectfally referred to

Rosiery and Under-Garment Manufectory,

No. 201 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nink/s Tarden. Naw Case Store.— Sugars, Tens, Coffee, Winesand Fantis Store. The large establishment of Store & Boyn. No. 235 Blacks at, tens Clarkson at, will own on Truksnay, the 18th hast, and a large nos well so bede stock of the shore articles, which they will established by the control of the shore articles, which they will sell extremely low for each

Le The summer assuragent at Agare's, No. 256 usdway, constituting of an extensive and varied according to Zephyr ire and Drawers. Gossaner Stocks Sila, Linn and Sa title Cira-ta. Thea Gloves, Hoaders, Collars, delicate Pocket Handkershita's, he just received from Para and London, are well worth a critical

JOHN TAYLOR begs respectfully to inform his old costoners and the public generally, that his up-town Saloos, b the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels is now open for busine We wish to call the attention of our realers to

the sale of 160 valuable Lots at White Plains, to be under Trivillar, on the ground, by Arrent H. Nicourse, auction eeer. This property is situated on high ground, near the Depot, and commands an extensive view of the surrendula country. The terms are easy not this anguestionable. The trains will have the Gity Hall at 10s observed this and all persons desirous of attending the sale of these beautiful Lots will be furnished with Lithographic Majo, on applying to the Agestionser, No. 40 Wallst. Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding

Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Waltangs of Deciding the Market of Deciding to the Market of Deciding to the Sales warrooms, No. 190 Charlannet. one of Mailberry et., where may se found the largest assortment of articles a keeting over offered to the able. THE SEWING MACHINE -All persons interested in

THE SEWING SECURITY SWING Machines by whitesever review making, seiling or using Sewing Machines by whether reduced are requested to notice the advertisem in (in the destinant column testing pars) of E Howk, Jr. No. 385 Broadway, the original inventor of the Sewing Machine, as established by the U. S. Court-otherwise they will become involved in the law for infrinsament. SEWING MACHINES .- It is an easy matter to write and

SEWING DIACHTES. It is done that in junctions, such since the found most difficult to prevent the great public from the found most difficult to prevent the great public from the Singer's unrivalled Sewing Machines, when they can be freel frightfully purchased as now, at our offices in New-York, Baston, rightfully purchased as now, at our offices in New-York, Baston adeipt in, Baltimore and Cinciumati, at the reduced of rice of Sciolade in Machines & Go, No. 349 Broade

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these efficies is removed to No. 25 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye and the asset of the newly invested Was and Toupees. Nine private mount of no end floor. Copy his address. BARKERS's Chevenxionique, the short time it as been before ine public has people on wondered results in making help grow than all other articles combined from the been and to do in a year. Its action on the scalp is wonderful causing hair so grow where for years some has been. Dépot, Barkers's Ladies star Dressing Salson, No. 428 Brosoway.

Although the world is represented in the Crystal Palace, at contains no Hark Dyz compared to Catatabono's, we changes the color of the fabres with the rapidity of an electric fleaving beauty where it found a blenkah; turning red, wilts, or low bur to a spiendid black r brown. Sold and appled in privates the containing the c

FO FOWLERS & WELLS. Phrenologists and pub lab,

cri, Cilitan Hali, No. 13 Nassun at, New York.

COUNSEL FOR THE FERBLE, AND IMPORTANT SUGSERTIORS FOR THE HEALTH—MORRE'S INVIGORATION ELIXING COMDIAL—The great strongth-sura-uniting and health-reasoning pre-performation histodices by Dr. M. More, the ceisborates Original traveler and cavanies, has before so well known turus, boat this country and Europe
that no Physician, who values his reputation, would wonther to actual
binosoff ignorant of its extraordinary properties or think of questiontion to wonderful curve.

DIARRHEA -Fifty dollars will be paid if Dr. Tonias's

## New-Dork Daily Cribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1853.

Persons wantize The Tribune left at their residences of places function will please lower Deir address at the Publication Office, or seed it to a through the Port-Office. Price Lifecuite a week -p-y-shie to the Carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of a caymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for sublication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune for Europe. The next number of The Iribane for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Nisgara sails from Boston To-Morrow, at 19 o'clock.

The epidemic at New-Orleans has reached a fearful hight. The deaths last week were 1,518; equal to nine thousand in the City of Nev-York. Of the 1,518, no less than 1,277, or more than 84 per cent. were from

We have farther accounts of the great Indian battle near Fort Kearney. The accounts vary so much that sittle confidence can be placed in them.

The Telegraph confirms the election of Andrew Johnson (Dem.) as Governor of Tennessee. His majority is said to be 2,000. Stanton (Dem.) is now said to be elected in the Memphis district by six majority over

We continue this morning, and we trust conclude, our melancholy catalogue of deaths from the excessive heat. It is impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the number killed here and in other cities during the week, but it looks very like footing up more than three bundred, of which by far the greater number were in New-York.

The news by the Humboldt (dates to the 3d inst.) sheds no particular light on the progress of the Turkish and Russian question. The English public is anxious to know what determination the Aberdeen Cabinet has come to on it, but up to the evening of the 2d inst., the Ministry had maintained a most prudent reserve. Then a low depression to the chain, that presents but few engi-

Lord John Rusell said a few diplomatic words, as fol-

"When the Embassader of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, left Constanticople, it appeared to her Majesty's Government that it was desirable that there should be a conference of the representatives of all the great Powers of Europe in order to arrive at the terms which might put an aminable termination to the difference between Russia and the Subine Porte. It was the openion of the Concrament of Austria the tit was not desirable to have any such conference while the matter remained in the state of diplematic relations and that it would not be desirable to have such a conference unless the Emperor of Russia, by issocially the Principolitus, should for a time, indeed, have disturbed the status quo of Europe. Were that event occurred, the Government of the Emperor of Austria, in conformity with its previous declaration, declared its will say cas to hold a conference at Vienna, and it summoned the representatives of the four other great Powers of Europe to attend for the purpose of a conference on the affairs of Russia and Turkey. The Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia die not attend, but the Ministers of England, of France, and of Prussia attended that conference. Certain terms were then agreed up on, which, in the opinion of the representatives of the four powers might be accepted with theory by the two Governments of Turkey and of Russia. Those terms have been assented to by the Governments of England and France; and, according to our belief, bave been transmitted from Vienna to Peters burg and Constantrople. " "(In repy to a question Lerd John added). The proposition, in fact, was an When the Embassader of his Majesty, the Entaria, left t'onstanticople, it appeared to her I burg and Constantinople. (In rep y to a ques-tion Lerd John added): The proposition, in fact, was an "An-triac proposition, although it came originally from "the Government of France." The smount of this is, that Russia was allowe tod

enter Meldevia and Wallachia; and a telegraphic disthat they both have thrown off their allegiance to the that. Porce. The Emperor has ordered a fresh levy of recruits. The warlike aspects of the East operate to strengthen republican hopes in the West of Europe.

Our London correspondent gives a succinct view of matters as they stand The Overland Mail brings news from China. That Empire is divided. The London Times acknowledges that continued war is the price of English rule in India. A precious Commentary on Annexation.

The London papers publish accounts of the opening of the Crystal Palace.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PLAN OF THE AD-

Our readers have already been apprised of the new impulse and direction recently given to the Federal Administration on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. Upon Gen. Pierce's arrival at Washington last February, a me of the courtiers who wished to scent out, and gard to the great question of the day, took occasion to ask a leading question-to which the prompt reply of had chosen him President of the United States, not President of a Railroad Company. Tale was naturally or derstood to imply ladifference if not hostility to the Reilroad, and the bu terdies who bask in the sunshine of Executive favor took their bearings accordingly. But when the Presidential cavalcade visited this city a month ago, the War S-cretary, Col. Jeff. Davis, took occasion to decisre in favor of the Pacific Road at a National enterprise, very clearly intimating that the President a god with him on this question. And therefore The Union opened in favor of the Railroad, -cautionaly and apologe leally, but still significantly, and in defiance of the grumblings of the Old Fogies of tidewater Virginia, who fancy they have a patent for Democracle orthodoxy and a prescriptive right to lead the

We exposed the true impulse and drift of this new demonstration some days ago. Briefly, it is a Slavery Propaganda dodge, intended to secure a row of Slave States from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, half wrested aftesh from Mexico, with the Pacific Railroad running through their center, and rendering them the focus of the World's Commerce. The North is to be told-Yes, you can have a Railroad to the Pacific; but only on condition that it shall run along our extreme Southern border, partly through Mexico, and render necessary a further Annexation; then consent to divide California, make the Southern half a Slave Territory: let two more such be established on the Gils and the "Colorado, and the Resolutions of '98 shall get out of "the way of your Pacific Railroad." Such is the tubleau to be presented on the ringing up of the Executive curtain next December; such is the meaning of

- The Freeman's Journal of this City has the follow.

MINISTER'S INSTRUCTIONS

MINISTER'S INSTRUCTIONS

I am enabled to put you in possession of very important information, which I have just obtained, and on which I need not say you may place the most implicit reliance.

The greatest anxiety has been manifested to know what were the instructions taken out by Gen. Gadesian as the rule of his conduct in settling the many questions that have occurred to complicate our relations with Mexico—the right of way across Februatepec, the Mexican boundary quests in Lician depredations on the frontier, &o.

Having obtained an authentic outline of the instructions gives to Gen. Gadesien, I find the method of solving all these questions, as well as of promoting the railroad to the Pacific, adopted by the Administration, to be as follows:

Ger. Gedsden is instructed to ask for and insist on the way for a rairous doing the 3rd parallel of latitude. United States, in return, agree to relinquish all claus. T. huantepec; to give Mexico a certain sure as indevantages and use of the road.

ar holan depredations, and to share with a said the wisantages and use of the road. This arrangement it is hopen will practically annul the 11th arbels of its Guadalace
Hidalgo Treaty, rendering the keeping up a bias of cilitary post along the M scient border is longer one survey.
Thus our Cabinet hopes to article the conflicting interests
respecting a Northern or a Southern routs for the Pacinic
Railway. The South will not find here the northern terroute for the treat that the dilibration and on the other

-The first reflection suggested by a perusal of the above is the enormous usurpation of power by the Executive which it so coolly proclaims The Nation, represented in Congress, has not even determined to conroute to construct it. In this stage, the President steps in-not to recommend the project to Congress, nor yet to suggest the most advantageous route on which to build the Road-but absolutely to settle the whole matter and decide not merely that the Road shall be but where it shall be built! What does the man suppose we pay Congressmen \$8 each per day and such immoderate stealings for? Surely, nobody else can match a Strict Constructionist for stretches of power when he fancies anything is to be made by there. Mr. Jefferson was the founder of the School, the drafter of the first set of '98 Resolves, and he was the very man to viol te, defy and laugh them to scorn by the purchase of Louisiana. He not merely outraged them to the utmost, but he avow d and gloried in it. Not one stickler for the immortal Resolves objected: for the usurpation was suffered to be advantageous to the South. And so the Virginia Romans will be soothed into acquies nce in the new game whenever they shall feel assured that it opens a new and improved market for Virginia negroes.

The joke about settling "the conflicting interests respecting a Northern or a Southern route for the Pa- it has unanimously decided the case against them. cific Railway," by locating it further South than our country extends, is really too good. Why not carry it twenty degrees further South, and make it through New Granada? We can bribe or bully the Government of that Country into selling us land for it quite as easy as we can Santa Aña, and if we are to have a Southern route at all, that is the cheapest and

The Freeman's Journal comments as follows: The Freeman's Journal comments as follows:

Our estremed correspondent informs us that the design of the Administration in serving a line so far South is to obviate the political difficulties that are likely to grow out of the location of the terminus in the West. Hence, in selecting Mexican soil, it is hoped to satisfy the men of the South, who are contending for an extreme Southern route, and at the same time gratify the Anti-Slavery party of the North, who would accept the compromise on condition of the road passing through free territory. The parallel of 32 deg would bring the road in the valley of the Messila, along the morthern slope of the Florids Mountains to Bull's Run, a low depression in the chain, that presents but few engi-

neering difficulties. Reyond this the route is represented by Lieutenant Colonel Cocks as expedingly feasible. The propositive is that his trail presents by far the most favorable line. This movement on the part of the Government seems to point very distinctly to Sin Diego as the Pacific termine of he great continental railway.

Scould Maric consect to the proposals of Gen. Gadadee, as it is hope she may there is no doubt but that her whole couthern frontier, including Conhabulia, Chihunhua, Soura and Lower California, will be speedful transform d into one of the most westive and populous regions in the world. The proposition to withdraw the T-huartopee claim will no doobt, operate powerfully with Marino especially as she is to be admitted to the benefits of the road through the Meell's but in thardly reasonable to suppose that be Garay claimants will be left without an indennaty in some hape from our own Government.

The recent departure of troops from Fort Hamilton, for the neighborhood of the Meell's boundary, not only confirms the attemant of our correspondent but shows the sert of argument which Gen. Gadaden will probably use as a dernier record in his negotiations with Santa Ana. The growing popularity of the Pacific Railway has forced the growing popularity of the Pacific Railway has forced the large surplus in the Treasury affords Gen. Parce as opportunity of signalizing his Administration by being foremost in its construction.

—We make no comment on the above, not feeling certain whether to regard the writer as jesting or in

certain whether to regard the writer as jesting or in earnest. If he is serious in what he says about the road passing entirely through Free Territory, he is certainly the greenest individual that ever was trusted with a quill. If that road runs on the line of the Gula, it will not run through Free Territory-at all events, not withpatch from Vienna to The Morning Chronicle, announces out a desperate struggle-you may be perfectly sure of

There can be no longer a doubt that the next session of Congress is destined to be stirring and eventful.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago, the People of Mis sissippi attempted the difficult task on which the whole Country has recently engaged-that of getting rich by plunging headlong in debt. They commenced Railroads which have not been completed, sold each other wild lauds (on tick) from ten shiftings up to fifty dollars persons, with negroes to clear and work them at \$1,000 to \$1,500 (also on tick) per head, every body interested in these bargains making any amount of money by them, and as able and willing to wash them down with rare old Brandy at \$5 per gallon or pompously christened Champagne at \$3 per bottle. These fancy prices for Land and Nagroes were all among themselves, and when the bubble burnt would have left them about where they began; but the Brandy and Champagne had been actually consumed and had to be somehow paid for, which ate up so seem to anticipa c, the Presidential leading with re- their cotten crop and left them to conjure up bread and meat and pay for \$500 Pranos and \$50 Easy-Chairs by Figuree The task was too arduous for a people as yet the President elect was to this : ffect -that the People rather green in that abstruce science, so they generally smashed, from Robert J. Walker, whose outstanding notes and other obligations were advertised by the \$100,000 (1 worth (\*) by Sheriffs and Mortgagees down to the poor devil who had only "gone in" for a moderate plantation, and was compelled to fail on some such paltry amount as thirty to fifty thousand. However, as they were pretty much all in for it, the aggregate of their bankrupteles was abundantly respectable, and, since ever body owe! and scarcely anybody paid, their Banks all went by the board as if they had been pipe-stems. And of these Barks two-the Pianters' and the Union-had been set up, the former in pars, the latter almost or quite entireb-on the strength of State Loans, authorized by the Legislature and sanctioned by the People. In other words: the Mississi pians, having borrowed all they could on their individual names, agreed to becros Six Milieus more on their public or joint responsibility, and did it. The Planters' and Union Banks were simply agencies employed by them in procuring and

distributing this amount of "accommodation." Well: In due time the matter came to its natural issue. Cotton fell like Niagara, and the planters could not pay the promised \$50 per sere for Cotton lands and \$1.200 per head for negroes; the Merchants couldn't pay, because the Planters couldn't; the Banks couldn's pay, for nobody paid them-in short, there was a general smash. And, as the State Bonds had been sold to the U S Bank, which had negotiated or hipothecated them in London,-or, as Gov. McNutt politely expressed it, "to the descendants of Judas Iscariot"-and, as a'most every body was abusing "Nick Biddle" for not paying over the money which had been gouged out of him by just such operations as this-it was concluded to be the best way to repudiate the State Bonds issued to the Planters' and Union Banks, and so rub the old score clean out and begin afresh with the Coston Lands and Negroes, the Bonds and Mortgages, all as good as full per, the Banks all wound up, Nick Biddle and the Hebrews well cursed, and every thing in shape for a jolly good time again whenever Cotton should come up to

something near the old standard. Se said, so dene. A little ingenious sophistry about who, having profitably failed to pay their notes to the Banks, were " dead set" against paying them indirectly in the shape of taxation on their lands and revenues to meet the principal and interest of the State Bonds.

But there were men in Mississippi who equid not tamely consent to be thus dishonored. They were not willing to stand before the world as fraudulent bankrupts and self-proclaimed swindlers. They knew that the Bonds ought to be paid, and they resolved that they should be paid. . To its honor be it spoken, the WBIG ner of Mississippi took ground open'y and decidedly in favor of paying in full. They went to the People on that issue, and were voted down. The Domecratic party had as natural an instinct of non-payment as the Whice had for cayment. Possibly one-twentieth of the Whigs split off from their party on this issue and went in for Repudiation, while one Democrat in a hundred avowed himself a Bond-payer. The party lines, however, separated with very general accuracy the Bond-payers from the Repudiators. The Whizs were beaten rather worse on this issue than they had previously been, and struct a Railroad to the Pacific, much less on what , the Statz in time settled quietly and fixedly into the slough of Repudiation. It was abundantly proved during the struggle that those Whigs who voted against Repudiation paid three-fifths of the Taxes; that threefourths of those who voted to repudiate would scarcely have felt the weight of taxation had the State voted to be honest; but "Democracy" would not be moved. "It was against its interest to pay the principal and against its principle to pay the interest." So the Bonds bave gone dishonored and unpaid, while one chief alarm-ery of the Democracy, by which the State has been kept faithful to its standard, is this- If the Whigs carry the State, you will be taxed to pay the State Bonds"-now amounting (with interest) to over Ten Millions of Dollars. -But a new feature in the controversy has just been

developed. The highest legal tribunal in the State of Mississippi has decided that the Bonds are a legal binding State debt, and so must be paid. This Court is composed of three Justices, elected by the People. Two of the three are Democrats,-all three were chosen as standing at the head of their profession in the State. The Repudlators have chosen their own tribunal, and What now is to be done? Pay, do you say? No

Democracy knows a trick worth two of that! It is what the Western folks characterize as " beating on the "execution when you fail on the judgment." The highest State Court has decided that the Bonds must be paid, but then they can't be until the Legislature levies taxes and raises the wherewithal; so Democracy will choose a Legislature that will refuse to tax or appropriate! Hear the State Democratic organ-The Mississippian-of the 5th inst: THE UNION BANK BONDS-DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The public are doubtless prepared to hear that the High Court of Errors and Appeal has decided that the Bonds sold for the benefit of the Union Bank are a legal and constitutional debt against the State. Chief Justice Smith and Judge Yerger delivered opinions to this effect on Starday last, in the case of Johnson vs. The State of Mississippi, and Judge Fisher announced his intention to deliver a courring epinion at an early day, thus continuing the decree of the Chanceller. An application is now present for

are bigoment, and we dealst from comments for the present. In the meantime to shield the people of the State from magazine or chique, and to vindicate them in the decision shield they have rendered not to pay the Bonds, we to day post in the mass ely and masswerable argument of Attorney General Green, to which we direct the samest attention and to reason the same taken to the same taken taken to the same taken taken

ney desired Glenn to which we direct the samest attention of all our teasier.

It lets an act was passed declaring that "hereafter no judgment of course of any Court of law at equity, being guisted eiler, if suits against the State stall be outly having the same of the same with an an expension to be one." Under the ant application will doubt has be made to not next Legislature to pay the judgment than received. The payment of a portion commits the people to the payment of the whole sum. It has become a matter of arguent desire to the tax payers, therefore to be place of in possession of a full statement of the debt. The seminary on the finite Bend Bendi on the late of the court of the

Interest on some.
Requiring an additional tax of per bals.
This would still leave unpaid of said Bonds not

Tris would still leave unpaid of said Bonds not yet due.

1.212,000 oct the supposition that all must now be paid, both Union and Planter's Bonk Bonds in causing the accommisted interest we have the following figures as the entire same. 12,600,000 oct Whiteh would require a text upon every bale of cotton raised in the State. 1. 25,00 oct Thus, the planter making one hundred bales or cotton would be taxed. 2,500 oct This calculation can be made by any planter, farmer, merchant, mechanic, or professional men in the State.

This is but an inking. The same paper, in full view

This is but an inkling. The same paper, in full view of the above decision, commends the Democratic nominec for Legislature in Marion Co. as "opposed to any action by the Legislature in favor of the payment of the Union Bank Bonds." So, in disparaging a Whig omination for Senator in Kemper and Neshoba, it says: It is shreadly suspected that it is the Union Brah Bonds to which the coons have an eye just now, and not the Union of the States.

So The Ripley Advertiser, a smaller light of Democe as follows: racy, says:

"There is no lorger any middle ground to occupy, an hermaphrodite party to unbrane. If you want a test total your pointes, just ask your-eff who her you believe in the Baltimore that own of 1852 subscribe to President Partse inaugurd, open of the parameter of the Union Bonk Bonts, an autiport the fairly nom mated candidates of the Demourate

Here you see Pascallty exalted into a canon, and Swinding propounded as a test of party orthodoxy Thou shart not steal ' is obviously stricken out of the Decalogue as received by the Democracy of Mississippi Wall the Bible Society look to their editions of the Scriptures intended for circulation in that State ! We bave heard considerable grumbling about the mutilation by the Harpers and the Tract Society of books de igned for the Southern market, but are quite surthat the Bible Society has not succumhed to the influ ence of such bad examples. But let special care b aken that in every copy of the Sacred Volume sen nto Mississippi the 8th commandment reads express ly." Theu shalt nor steal." Repudiating a just and egal debt is one of the most cowardly and treacheron sies of stealing, and should be dealt with accordingly

The crime of Repudiation has never been treated with proper frankness by the Press of this Country Even in the case of States which say, with Indiana and Illinois, "We can't pay as we agreed, and all we agree but we will pay something, somehow, sometime, a very base business. 'Can't pay,' do you say, who your Tax Lists show Property in the State (grossly un dervalued) to five or six times the amount of your debt · Can't pay, when you every year spend on Liquors and Tobseco-not to speak of other pernicious luxuriesthrice the stipulated interest on your public obligations? Con't pay, when two-thirds of your people waste in idleness and burtful pleasures time enough to earn the interest of your debt thrice over? O they are base, exceedingly base, all these subterfuges of wholesale swinding, but more alarming is that braze a villainy which (as Mississippi) scorns disguises, and says, "We sem't pay, because we won't!" To the rascality of the highrman this adds the audacity of the pirate, evincing a spirit alike at war with bonesty and insensible to shame

LEGATIONS AND AMERICANS ABROAD. An article in another column from The Philadelphia uity Register on the neglect of the Rights of Americans Abroad is strictly true. Americans abroad are not protected, and this forms additional reason for abolishing all resident American Ministers. An American named by The Register said a few words at a republican banquet under the French Republic, and for that he was ordered to quit Paris at a few hours' notice. He was guilty of no act or thought against the French Government, but, on the centrary, was strictly within the Constitution, the power of the Legislature, the terms the guarantees of its constitution and laws. For this, on which the Bonds were negotiated, the medium of he was thurst out of Paris, and our Europ looked payment, &c. made the matter "all right" in the eyes calmly on and suffered it. An Envoy goes abroad for of those who were disposed to be easily satisfied, and his outfit, infit and salary and his duties are courseous attentions to his countrymen, obtaining tickets to Royal fores and balls, but otherwise, his position is nearly or quite uscless. We consider it to the last degree peruicions to have a representative so-called abroad whose business it is to introduce Americans to a blood stained monster and suffer to be expelled from France under his eyes, a man whose sole crime was

> The efficial Usism quotes from "THE THINKSE, the leading Whig organ," the article calling for the unconditional abeliation of our legations abroad-and calls it Chinese doctrine. The Union knows full well that we seek for intercourse with foreign nations, but that we consider our missions abroad as useless to that end, and pernicious in a liberal point of view. If our Ministers abroad were simply good for nothing we should not be so earnest in demanding that an end be put to the system, but they are lajurious. The Union was and is unable to answer our argument on the question. It attempted no refutations of our dialectics or statistics

> that he was too respectable to keep company with evil-

We hold that the Congress of the United States sustain foreign missions for their own ends-and that the appointments are invariably political. A trading polican can pocket by a single wission full twenty-five bousand dollars, writing home letters of the vast expenses he is subject to. His expenses are those of his usebold. He degrades himself and country in tricking out his servants after the court pattern, gives a stray dinner or so, and a cup of tea once a week, and that is the whole story. As for real work, he has listle or none to do. Old-fashioned dispatches are now autieipated by able newspaper correspondents, whom we will not compare to the attaches of legations, as the writers whom we have in Europe are among the leador intellects there.

Now, the country is plundered of hundreds of thousands of dollars, for these spiritless diplomatic institutions, which are a disgrace to the country and the age They are mere imitations of the corruptions of Europe. The States of Europe are governed by Privileged Orders, who despise manual Labor. Their members must be provided for. Some, the greater portion, enter the army, and play public executioner. Others enter the church and rob the people by sheer hypoerisy. Others enter gubernatorial and legislative places, fixing their ong salaries. The diplomatic function is one of the meanest of all the robberies. It is an iteration of the Royal State in whatever country. In Paris, for example, the Embassy Palaces of England, Austria, and Rusda, are only second to the Royal Palaces. They are immense structures, and the most splendid state is kept Austria has in her Legation a throne as an embler her force and magnificence. Lines of frotmen are in the ante-chamber, and there is much trouble to see the great man's great man's great man's great man, as if the whole rolled together constituted the ninth part of a real honest faithful specimen of manheed. It is true that they are courteous and quiet, but

courtesy is the coin of monarchs, that by which they

buy adherents and dupes. So far as our wonderful

Embassy can imitate this, it does so. The chief of the

legation is all for heraldry. He blazons it on his plate and chips : he puts it on his coach panels : he works it into the enermous chapeaux and gay coats of his servents; he presupposes that America has no right to be represented abroad in a just and original style, but her grandeur consists in making a copy of the middleage barbarisms and privileged cruelties around and about him So did Bancroft, Everett, Lasrence, R ves, etc. etc. His ideas in his personnel are fully matched in his intercourse with the Court. He allows Americans to be treated as transported felons, without a word of remonstrance, or boasts at a public dinner that his ancestors were revalists. He writes home that "the dignity of the office" can only be supported on double or quadruple the salary-that is, that traveling Americans and resident foreigners must eat soup, fish and mea's, and drink wines and dance and flirt at the Legation at the expense of the hard working classes of this country And these are our Democratic Missions. As though we had not enough of this audacious fraud in Europe, it is now to be extended to China and Japan. Mr. Walker requires, it is said. Five HUNDRED THOU-SAND DOLLARS to fit out the Government vessel for that et d. He will not ge unless he goes in full state. We are for economy and equality; and are not afraid of change, because the thing to be changed existed during the last century, and is an ancient practice of the foes

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It is settled that there will be a large majority of nominal Democrats and friends of the new Administration in the next Congress; but whether that majority will be for or against the Pacific Railroad -for greater or less discrimination in the Rates of Duty levied by our Tariff -for or against any open stand by our Government in favor of Liberty in Europe-we cannot say-who can? No matter: the Congress will be strongly Democraticso let us see what good will come of it.

So far as the members have been chosen, they stand

	SEA	ALE:
-	Term Expires	Term Elepices.
y	ALASIMA.	MICHIGAN.
y	Ban Filtratrick	Lowis Cas
a.	A PERDOW BOOK	Charles E. Studfleressiveres 150
8	AKRANSAS.	David R. Atenson
d	Robert W. Johnson 1855	David R. Atenaon
	W. E. Schustings	Heavy S. Geger
0.	CONNECTICUT.	Moses Norris, Jr
	Transa Smill	Charles G. Atherico
d	California.	NEW-YORK,
	CALIFORNIA. 1963	William H Seward
7.	W. Lines Di. Com Hissanson and Sept.	Hamilton Find
8	James A. Enyard	John P. Thomash 1857
1	Lida M. Clayton	V. Illiam Wright
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0	Anelowa Morton	George E. Hadorr
	Calabian D Markova 1657	- 1 年 株で株式のです。
e	William C. Duccon	0HO.
n	William C. Down n	Salmon P. Chase, (F S.)1255
	Robert Townstr	Herrichmen F. Wade (F. S.) Inde
	INDIANA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
	Jelin Pettit	James Couper
8	Jeme D Englit	RHODE CHLAND.
- 1	James Shields	Charles T. James
	Susphen A. Douglas1830	Philip Allen
8	A STATE OF THE STA	SOUTH CARDEDA
t	Answering C. Dodge	Andrew P. Butter
1	Gro. W. Junes	Jostan J. E.vans
-	PARTY CAR	TENNESSEE.
20	Archibald Diam	James C. Jones
d	John H. 2 homesom	5chn Hell
	John Slidell 1655	TEXAS.
	J. P. Hangamitt	Sam Property 1838
V.		
d	Harathal Hambin 1887	"Samuel S. Phelps
th.	The section 1 1850	Solamon Posts
pail 1		
9.1	20 rates Frances (W. S.)	James M. Mason
4	East rd Buerett	24 M. I. Plumer
3		
	James A. Prarce	Land L. Walset
4	Thomas G. Prutt	
n	Stanber Louis I	U.) 1837 Appointed by
	L'acanex I	
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9	VVVIIII CONGRI	ESS-Uncomplete 1

XXXIIId CONGRESS-[Incomp HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Maine Texas,
Meres Malbonald,
1. Thus, B. Forence, I. Geo. W. Smyl.
Samuel Majali,
2. Joseph R. Chandler, L. W. R. Scarry,
F. Wider Farley,
3. John Robbana, Jr.,
Massound,
Massault,
March M. Bersen,
4. William H. Witte, I. Tasma, P. C. A. Joseph M. C. Chandler, S. W. M. Scarry,
S. John Robberg, Jr.,
M. Hinnel H. Witze, I. Tasmas H. den'en,
John M. Natz.
Z. Alfred W. Lambj
W. Birnel Everhat B. Johns J. Lindley,
Southel A. Bridges I. Johns G. Miller,
H. A. Minnelstong, A. Morelean Chiner,
Johns E. Riester, B. Johns S. Phelps,
Nor Mindelstongah, T. Samuel Charathers,
Chinel M. Caranth,
Hend' M. Caranth,
Lamb Gambie,
James Gambie,
J. Samuel A. Senth,
James Gambie,
W. M. Churcansell,
James Gambie,
L. E. L. Urdenhire,
Sommel L. Russell,
J. Howes H. Thomas Barry,
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J. Machaller,
J. Machaller Wiley hite inde would H. Walley. Samual H. Walley, 19. Augustus Brum, 19. John S. John S. Marsen, Christe W. Lyhm, 21. June L. Dawsen, 1. Christe B. Bannis Jr. 22. Thomas M. Lines, 2. Targon W. Samus S. Carley, 2. Targon W. Str., 2. Thomas M. Lines, 2. Targon W. Str., 2. Thomas M. Lines, 2. Targon W. Str., 2. Thomas M. Lines, 2. Lines & Grey J. Line 1. July McGaeser,
2. William alken,
3. L. M. Keitt,
4. Freston S. drooks,
5. James G. Or.
6. W. W. Beyes,
1. Philip Philips,
2. James G. Or.
6. W. W. Beyes,
4. July Marshad
5. Geo. S. Houston,
6. W.R. W. Cobb.
7. James F. Dowell,
1. James F. Dowe Samuel Lilly, 6. Fiching Fiches, Fiching A. George Val., 7. Janes C. Alfen, 1. Aug F. Maxwell, 4. C. M. Permington, 8. Wint H. Bissall, 4. U. M. William, 1. Bernuar Henn, David Vol. 1. F. Bernuar Henn, American St. John P. Chan P. 1. Bernuari Henn. 2. John P. Cook

WINCONSIS.
Daniel Weils Jr. ARANSAS
Len. C. Patrinin, I. A. B. Gresswood.
Len. C. Patrinin, I. A. B. Gresswood.
Lohn B. Mary
L. Edwin A. Watren.
John B. Mary
Wilss, in Relies, 65; Democrats, in Roman, 141; Free Staters, in ent Lend Reformer, supported by the Whigs. tested by Gen Pierce Charge d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres Four States have yet to choose-pamely, MCRYLAND,

curve add to the Administration majority. Nov. SECTABIAN CHRISTIASITY. - The Leader (London) evotes nearly a whole page to copious extracts from the proceedings of the Pennsylvania "Yearly Meet-

ing of Progressive Friends," and thus comments upon

Georgia, Mississippi, and Louistana. These will of

The New York Daily Tribune of the 3d inst brings us cheering news in the shape of a report of a Religious Conference in Fennsylvania. The Church of the Fu-ture—a church such as we have repeatedly declared to be the necessity of this age—seems likely to arise from the movement now leading our American brethren. It may be proper to state that the Society of Friends has of late years been troubled by split the body into two sections—as orthodox conserva-tive, and a liberal progressive section. Moral reforms, uch as Anti-slavery, Peace, Temperance, Equalization f woman, and these have been the subjects of contennon. Conservative Quakerism holding aloof from re-ormatory societies, and denouncing all who endeavored to bring religion. formatory societies, and denouncing all who endeavored to bring religion into politics. 'Young' Quakerism helding to the principle of making all life animated by religion. The 'exposition of the sentiments' of the new secrety, calling itself the Soiety of Progressive Friends, (or in plainer language, Christians without a church) is a very remarkable document. It opens with stating why the new sect was forced into dissent: when they found themselves excommunicated because they associated with noble men and women not of their own sect for the tanguage of abolishing Slavery, War. Intemperance, &c. purpose of abelishing Slavery, War, Intemperance, &c., when they found the meaning of Christianity subordina-ted to sectarian shibboleths, it teaching subordinated to ted to sectarin shibboleths, it teaching subordinated to a church, and the sum of every virtue in man narrowed down to the dimensions of a particular creed, or smothered under the petty limitations of speculative theology, they began seriously to inquire, what is this church which thus enthrals us! The result of their inquiry was, that churches are human institutions, fallible, perfectible like all other institutions. Their new church is based upon absolute freedom. Our extracts have been long; but so few readers receive American papers that it seemed desirable to reproduce as much of this exposition as space would admit."

The U.S. alcop of war Cyane sailed from Norfolk on the

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office. cor. of Beaver and Hanner et

Tennessee Election. LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 15, 1808. Johnson (Dem.) is elected Governor by about 2,000 ma-jority. The Congressional delegation stands 5 to 5. San too is elected in the Momphis District by 6 majority over

Yerger. The Thunder-Storm of Last Night-Loss of Life, The thunder-storm last night was very severs in this vicinity.

At Georgetown the Baptist parsonage house was struck, and the wife of Rev. Mr. Russell, the pastor, was instantly hilled. A child in her arms escaped tojury, and Mr. F. and wife knocked down senseless, but they At Groveland the house of William Fowler was struck

afterward recovered. At Byfield a barn was struck, set on fire and destroyed At Andover a barn was struck and destroyed.

Houses in Lowell, La grence and Hav-rhill were also struck and persons injured, but no one was killed.

Suicide by two Females.

Suicide by two Females.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Monday, Aug. 15, 1839.

Last evening two Jemaies, hauses Galactus B.
Cotten, of Pownal, Maire, aged tw nty two, and Chara
C Cochran, of New Besten New Hampshire, aged 19,
after eating supper, crossed themselves in white and want
out legister bend in hand to the causal, where they jumped
in and were drowned.

A young man attempted to save them and was nearly
crowned himself. From letters left behind, it appears that
they had contemplated succide for some time.

Murder on Hoard Ship,
CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 13, 1832.
An investigation was brist towary before the United States Commissioner relative to the death of Tanochy Buro, a sailer an board the saip Sasan G. Owens, at sea on July 4. Berj Jenks, the Second Mate, who is alleged the other parts of the manufacture account the manufacture account the manufacture. for July 4. Berj Jenks, the Second Mate, who is alleged to have killed fluro with a cap tan har, escaped the moment the ship arrived in the harbor but fluors are in pursuit of him. David H. Norton, first M. in, has been committed to jail as an accessory, and Authony Michaels, the Captain, on old n. d respected abig master has been held to bail in \$2,000 as an accessory after the fact.

As the steamer Delawars was having Cape May resement g, sever I salures were fired from amortas on board, when the piece becoming overhead d, a cartriage expended as a man named James Justice was leading the mor ar and control away bis arm. A collection was immediately made an engithe passengers on board, for the poor fellow's benefit, Captain Sanford contributing \$ 00. Grent Battle between Indians on the Plains,

Great Battle between indians on the Plaies.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1833, 1
Some returned Californians give the tethowing account of the great battle between Indians, already referred to, the contest was between Indians, already referred to, the contest was between the Stook triue, saided by the Cheyennes, in al 5,000 at ong, and the Paronies, sided by the Jawas, Sacks and Potrowattomies, on obsering about 5,000. The fight lasted sil day, the sailed on both sites being from soot to doo. It took place within afty miles of Fort Kearney, and the Stoux party were defeated.

A person just in train Fort Liramie says the above account is greatly exagerated, but nevertheless great demonstrations had been made, and had not the Pottowatonies interfered, the Para nies wild probably have teen whipped. He stafes the numbers at probably hundred instead of their ands, and the estimate of the killed likewise much exaggarated.

The Great lastin Rubber Case. The Great India Rubber Case.

much exaggerated.

The Great India Rubber Case.

NEWPORT, Sauriay, Aug. 8, 1833.

The arguments in the India rubber case were closed this norning, and Judge Phiman intimated that he would instead to prepare his opinion. The decision will probably be made in the course of a week.

The opening argument on the main question was made by T. A. Jenas, Esq., for Day, the complainant. It was a clear and powerful statement of the complainant. It was a clear and powerful statement of the complainant of the series of threathers & Co., the defendants, at great length, and with much ingenity and abinity.

The closing argument for Day by N. Richardson, Eaq., was very forcible, and dapleyed extraordinary ability. For case argued is an application for a temporary injunction against the use of Chaffee's extended patent, which has been purchased by Day.

The decise was that Chaffee, soon after he obtained it, made an agreement with William Judson. E-q. to whom he was indebted for fees and expenses in obtaining it, and that, in der this agreement, the defensants had authority to use the patent by license from Judson; but they failed to show that a license was taken by them, or that they had become in any way parties to the agreement, and this fact was argued as concursive agricost their right. The effect of the agreement was also contravered.

Chaffee is a very worthy and magenious mechanic, and the most invention has contract with Mr. Day.

It seems to have been the most valuable invention that has been made in course the literial invention that has been made in course the literial invention that has been made in course the most valuable invention that has been made in course them with the India rubber magenious.

Religious intelligence, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug 15, 1832.
Bishop Delancy presched here these times yesserday and

The Annual Episcops! Convention of the Western Dis-cesse of New York commences on Wednesday next A large number of diergyman are here.

Hen John P. Kennedy, Ex Secretary of the Navy has been spending a few days with Ex President Fillmore. He left last night for the East.

Sporting.
SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1830.
Centerville won three straight nears. Fust, 2.34; Second.

## MORTALITY FROM HEAT. MORE FATAL CASES.

THE TEMPERATURE IN OTHER PLACES.

In the City of New-York.

During Sunday night there came a very gratifying change of temperature, and yesterday was overcast and delightfully cool. Still we have to record a large num ber of cases, occurring on Saturday and Sunday, and terminating ratally at an hour too late for our last report.
[Our denial, published yesterday morning, of an abour report of a great number of deaths in "that house," lost in point from an accidental omission of the name of the house It was the St Nicholas Hotel. No deaths from heat have occurred there. in consequence of the enormous number of deaths a

sufficient number of bearers could not be had, and grocery wagens and other vehicles were brought into service There was also a lack of backs, and hundreds who would have rieden were forced to walk or not go at all. Our reporters say that some 20 cases of death from the overpowering heat of the sun were reported at the Coroner's Office on Monday morning. The Police returns made

to Chief Matsell were nearly filled with these cases, some of which were truly of a melanch dy nature. The Coroners are, however, still very busy holding to-quests upon the badies of those who were sun struck on Sanday and died on the same night or yesterday in wining. The is llowing is a list of persons upon whom inquests were held, besides those published in our edition of yesterday

morning. The list comprises 41 names : mercing. The list comprises at mains:

1 Those Johnson, a native of Virginia, 57 years of age, resided at No. 524 Walher at.

2 Unknown man, who died at Eura Market Prison, 38 years of age, and supposed to be a native of freshed.

3 Wm. Stanlen, a native of freshed, 25 years of age.

resided at No. 23 Briognest.
4. Mariana Chillord, Ireland, 31 years, resided at No.

Atthony et.
Cuknewn man, Ireland, 38 years of age.
Rubert McCurdy, Ireland, 25 years of age, resided
556 Greenwich et.
Matihew Lancaster, England, 55 years, No. 47

First av. Martin Horin, Iroland, 33 years of age, No. 235 East Eighte-nth-st.
9 John Constantine, Ireland, 25 years No. 101 Noras. McGuire, Ireland, 52 years, No. 192 Delaney.

Thomas Holmes, Iroland, 67 years, No. 5 Heeler at James M. Carty, Scotland, 25 years, No. 5 Monthe at Hannah McFarlan, Ireland 28 years, No. 57 Mcd

Ann J. Plunkett, England, 27 years, No. 42 Cher-John Powler, New York, 50 years, No. 22 Res-

wick st. 16 Hester McKay, Ireland, 47 years, residence as-17. Fredericks Low, Germany No. 242 E at Element at 18. Teresa Bakeman, 43 years, Germany, No. 45 Jack

Peter Stevens, Germany, 16 years, No. 79 Monigon

Fagan Midaelas, Germany, 27 years, No. 296 Water & Edward Condon, Ireland, 40 years, No. 291 Front & John Lancaster, England, 50 years, No. 335 Wa Thomas Fitzgeraid, Ireland, 52 years, No. 258 East

Tweifth st.
24. Mary Burke, Ireland, 25 years, No. 94 Orange st.
25. Joseph Gay, Ireland, 60 years, resided at No. 96

25th-st.

26th-st.

26. Nancy Floyd, Ireland, No. 334 Twenty-ninth st.

26. Nancy Floyd, Ireland, 38 years, No. 85 West.

Twenty eighth-st.

27. John Gogerty, Ireland, 30 years, 121 Water-st.

28. Michael Heilly, Ireland, 35 years, No. 109 East Twenty.

20. Patrick Hyan, Ireland, 38 years, No. 109 East Twenty.